6. ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM

It is important that all project personnel understand and follow the project-specific requirements and hazard mitigations of the HASP, JSA, SWP, SRM, RWP, and PWO. Engineering controls, hazard isolation, work practices and training, and the use of PPE will all be implemented to eliminate or mitigate potential hazards and personnel exposures. However, all project personnel have responsibilities in the hazard identification and control process. These include:

- Participation in the hazards identification process based on the scope of work.
- Participation in the hazard walk-downs of the areas where routine monitoring activities will take place.
- Assistance in the completion of hazard-screening checklists or hazard-profile-screening checklists (as applicable).
- Attendance at the prejob briefing and subsequent PODs to ensure all workers have a clear understanding of the scope of work, associated hazards, and mitigation requirements. The daily POD and postjob briefing provide a formal forum for sharing lessons learned and contributing ideas for safer and more efficient ways to do work.

NOTE: *If the scope of work, hazards identified, hazard mitigation (including PPE requirements), or work control documentation is not clearly understood, personnel will ask the subcontractor superintendent or STR for clarification* ***before signing the prejob attendance sheet and before starting work****.*

- Recognition of changing field conditions, scope of work, and new hazards requiring mitigation and taking appropriate action to communicate these conditions to the subcontractor superintendent, STR, or HSO and stop work (where appropriate) in accordance with "Stop Work Authority" (PRD-1004) until new scope or hazards are adequately addressed in work control documents and mitigation is in place.

6.1 Voluntary Protection Program and Integrated Safety Management

The INEEL safety processes embrace the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) and Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) criteria, principles, and concepts as part of operational excellence. All levels of management are responsible for implementing safety policies and programs and for maintaining a safe and healthy work environment. Project personnel and subcontractors are expected to take a proactive role in preventing accidents, ensuring safe working conditions for themselves and fellow personnel, and complying with all work control documents and procedures.

The ISMS is focused on the system side of conducting operations, and VPP concentrates on the people side of conducting work, but both define work scope and identify, analyze, and mitigate hazards. The VPP is a process that promotes and encourages continuous safety improvement; however, it is not a requirement of any regulatory agency. The INEEL and affected subcontractors participate in VPP and integrated safety management for the safety of their employees. Additional information regarding the

INEEL VPP and ISMS programs can be found in "INEEL Line Management and Operations Manual" (PDD-1005). The five key elements of VPP and ISMS are:

Voluntary Protection Program	Integrated Safety Management System
Management leadership	Define work scope
Employee involvement	Analyze hazards
Worksite analysis	Develop and implement controls
Hazard prevention and control	Perform work within controls
Safety and health training	Provide feedback and improvement

6.2 General Safe-Work Practices

The following practices are mandatory for all INEEL and subcontractor personnel working on the project sites. All visitors entering the controlled work areas must follow these practices. The STR, subcontractor superintendent, and HSO are responsible for ensuring the following hazard control practices are followed at the project site:

NOTE: *Failure to follow these practices may result in permanent removal from the site and other disciplinary actions.*

- Access into the controlled work area will be limited to authorized INEEL, subcontractor, and visitor personnel only.
- DO NOT enter the controlled work area or areas posted with DANGER signs unless authorized by the STR or subcontractor superintendent.
- Comply with all safety signs, color codes, and barriers, and DO NOT cross safety or radiological barriers unless you understand the hazard within and have the proper training to access the area.

NOTE: *Potable water may be consumed in designated locations of the SDA for heat stress relief after implementation of supplemental measures and with concurrence from BBWI RadCon and Industrial Hygiene.*

- No eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, smoking, applying cosmetics or skin creams, or participating in any other practice that increases the probability of ingestion or absorption of materials will be allowed, except in designated eating or break areas.
- Wear all required PPE (minimum of Level D).
- Be aware of walking and working surface conditions (i.e., uneven, soft, hot, wet, snow, mud, frost, ice-covered), and wear adequate footwear to prevent slips and falls.
- Do not wear finger rings, loose clothing, wristwatches, and other loose accessories when within arm's reach of moving machinery.

- Report unsafe equipment, defective or frayed electrical cords, and unguarded machinery to the STR or HSO.

- Ground-fault protection will be provided whenever electrical equipment is used outdoors.

- Project personnel will ensure that electrical equipment, wiring, cables, switches, and current overload protection devices meet applicable regulations and are maintained in a manner that provides protection for project personnel from shock hazards and injury.

- Keep all ignition sources at least 50 ft from explosive or flammable environments, and use nonsparking, explosion-proof equipment (if advised to do so by a safety representative).

- Be alert for dangerous situations, strong or irritating odors, or airborne dust or vapors, and report all potentially dangerous situations to the HSO or STR.

- Check weather forecasts and be alert to changing weather conditions that could present hazards to personnel (e.g., lightning, high winds, and severe storms).

- Be familiar with, understand, and follow project emergency instructions (see Section 11).

- Be familiar with the physical characteristics of the task site, including but not limited to the following:

  - Wind direction

  - Accessibility of fellow personnel, equipment, and vehicles

  - Entry and exit routes from the SDA

  - Communications at the task site and with the RWMC shift supervisor

  - RWMC and project warning devices and alarms

  - Capabilities and location of the INEEL fire department.

- Prevent releases of hazardous materials. If a spill occurs, try to isolate the source (if possible and if it does not create a greater exposure potential), and then report it to the HSO and STR. Appropriate spill response kits or other confinement and absorbent materials will be maintained at the task site.

- Report all broken skin or open wounds to the HSO or STR. The OMP physician will consider how the wound can be bandaged and will recommend PPE to be worn by the injured employee.

NOTE: *Personnel with unprotected wounds will not be permitted to enter the controlled work area without proper bandaging.*

- All personnel have the authority to initiate STOP WORK actions in accordance with "Stop Work Authority" (PRD-1004).

6.3 As Low as Reasonably Achievable Principles

All radiation exposure to project personnel will be controlled such that radiation exposures are well below regulatory limits and that there is no radiation exposure without commensurate benefit. Unplanned and preventable exposures are considered unacceptable. The goal is to eliminate or minimize radiation exposures, and all project personnel have the responsibility to follow as-low-as-reasonably-achievable principles and practices. Personnel working at the site will strive to keep both external and internal radiation doses as low as reasonably achievable by adopting the practices described below.

6.3.1 External Radiation Dose Reduction

Basic protective measures used to reduce external doses of radiation include the following items:

- Minimizing time in radiation areas
- Maximizing the distance from known sources of radiation
- Using radiation protection shielding.

Personnel will adhere to all radiological postings in the SDA, wear required dosimetry, and contact an RCT if contamination is suspected of being encountered during any routine monitoring task. An RWP will be written for specific operations as deemed appropriate by RadCon personnel and in accordance with "Radiological Work Permit" (MCP-7).

6.3.2 Internal Radiation Dose Reduction

An internal dose of radiation is a result of radioactive material being taken into the body. Radioactive material can enter the body through inhalation, ingestion, absorption through wounds or the skin, or injection from a puncture wound. Reducing the potential for radioactive material to enter the body is critical to avoiding internal doses of radiation. Monitoring for contamination will be conducted using hand-held instruments and in accordance with "Job-Specific Air Sampling/Monitoring" (MCP-357), as deemed appropriate by RWMC RadCon personnel, and as specified in applicable RWPs.

6.3.3 Chemical Contaminant Exposure Avoidance

Chemical contaminant exposure potential exists at the beryllium block grouting locations. A potential pathway for exposure to nonradiological particulate COCs is through contaminated grout returns on the ground or on the grout stinger. Personnel must exercise caution to avoid contact with grout returns or potentially contaminated equipment and use PPE to protect against coming into contact with potentially contaminated materials. Another possible exposure pathway is inhalation of gas-phase COCs that could become displaced from the soil and forced to the surface. Personnel should position themselves upwind and as far from the area being grouted as possible during grout operations.

Other sources for chemical exposure include:

- Fuels used for generators and powered equipment
- Contact with the hot paraffin grout used during grout handling, transfer, and installation operations
- Small amounts of petroleum-based lubricants that may be used during maintenance tasks.

Some of these contaminants may pose a contact hazard from skin, mucous membrane, or eye contact, and the implementation of avoidance practices in conjunction with PPE usage will serve to minimize the potential for exposures. Some methods of exposure avoidance include:

- Isolating known sources of contamination through the use of engineering controls or barriers
- Wearing all required PPE, when required, and inspecting all pieces and taping all seams before donning
- Donning and doffing PPE following radiological protocols if additional outer protective clothing is required
- Washing hands, face, and other exposed body surfaces before eating, drinking, smoking, or participating in other activities that may provide a pathway for contaminants.

6.4 The Buddy System

The two-person or buddy system will be used at all times for entry into the exclusion zone. The buddy system requires workers to assess and monitor their buddy's mental and physical well being during the course of the workday. A buddy must be able to:

- Provide assistance
- Verify the integrity of PPE (when required)
- Observe partner for signs and symptoms of heat stress, cold stress, or contaminant exposure
- Notify other personnel in the work area if emergency assistance is needed.

Workers need to be able to see or hear and effectively communicate with their buddy at all times when in the exclusion zone.

7. SITE CONTROL AND SECURITY

Site control and security will be maintained at the project site during operational activities to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the work area. Entry into and exit out of these areas will be controlled through the appropriate use of barriers, signs, and other measures in accordance with "Safety Signs, Color Codes, and Barriers" (PRD-2022) and "Posting Radiological Control Areas" (MCP-187), as appropriate. The HSO is responsible for establishing the work control areas in consultation with the BBWI IH, safety engineer, and RCT. Both radiological and nonradiological hazards (including safety hazards) will be evaluated when establishing the initial zone locations and size. The zones may change in size and location as project tasks evolve based on site monitoring data, wind direction changes, and site access requirements. Additionally, entrance and egress points may change based on these same factors. Work zones during grout injection operations will include an exclusion zone and contamination reduction zone as described in Sections 7.1 and 7.2.

Visitors or personnel without official business at the project site may be excluded from entering the work areas to minimize risks to workers and visitors. Visitors may be admitted into work areas, provided that they are (1) on official business, (2) authorized by the STR and subcontractor superintendent, in consultation with the HSO, IH, and RadCon representative (as appropriate), and (3) up to date on site-specific training requirements for the area they have a demonstrated need to access (as listed in Table 4-1).

7.1 Exclusion Zone

The exclusion zone will be established large enough to encompass the work area with the potential for exposure to chemical, physical, or radiological hazards as determined by the HSO in consultation with the BBWI IH, safety engineer, and RCT. An entry and exit point will be established at the periphery of the exclusion zone entering into the contamination reduction zone to regulate the flow of personnel and equipment and to serve as a contamination control point. The exclusion zone boundary will be delineated with a physical barricade (e.g., safety rope, caution ribbon, or fencing) and posted with caution signs stating "Exclusion Zone," as determined appropriate by the HSO. Figure 7-1 provides an example of a possible exclusion zone and contamination reduction zone configuration. The figure represents the general configuration of the work areas and is not intended to provide an exact layout, position of equipment, or scale.

7.2 Contamination Reduction Zone

The contamination reduction zone will be established around the exclusion zone to provide a clean area buffering the potential chemical, radiological, and physical hazards associated with the grouting activities. The HSO will be responsible for determining the appropriate size and location of the contamination reduction zone boundary in consultation with the BBWI IH, safety engineer, and RCT. An entry and exit point will be established at the periphery of the contamination reduction zone to regulate the flow of personnel and equipment. The contamination reduction zone is considered a clean area and should be maintained uncontaminated. The contamination reduction zone boundary will be delineated with a physical barricade (e.g., safety rope, caution ribbon, or fencing) and posted with caution signs stating "Contamination Reduction Zone," as determined appropriate by the HSO.

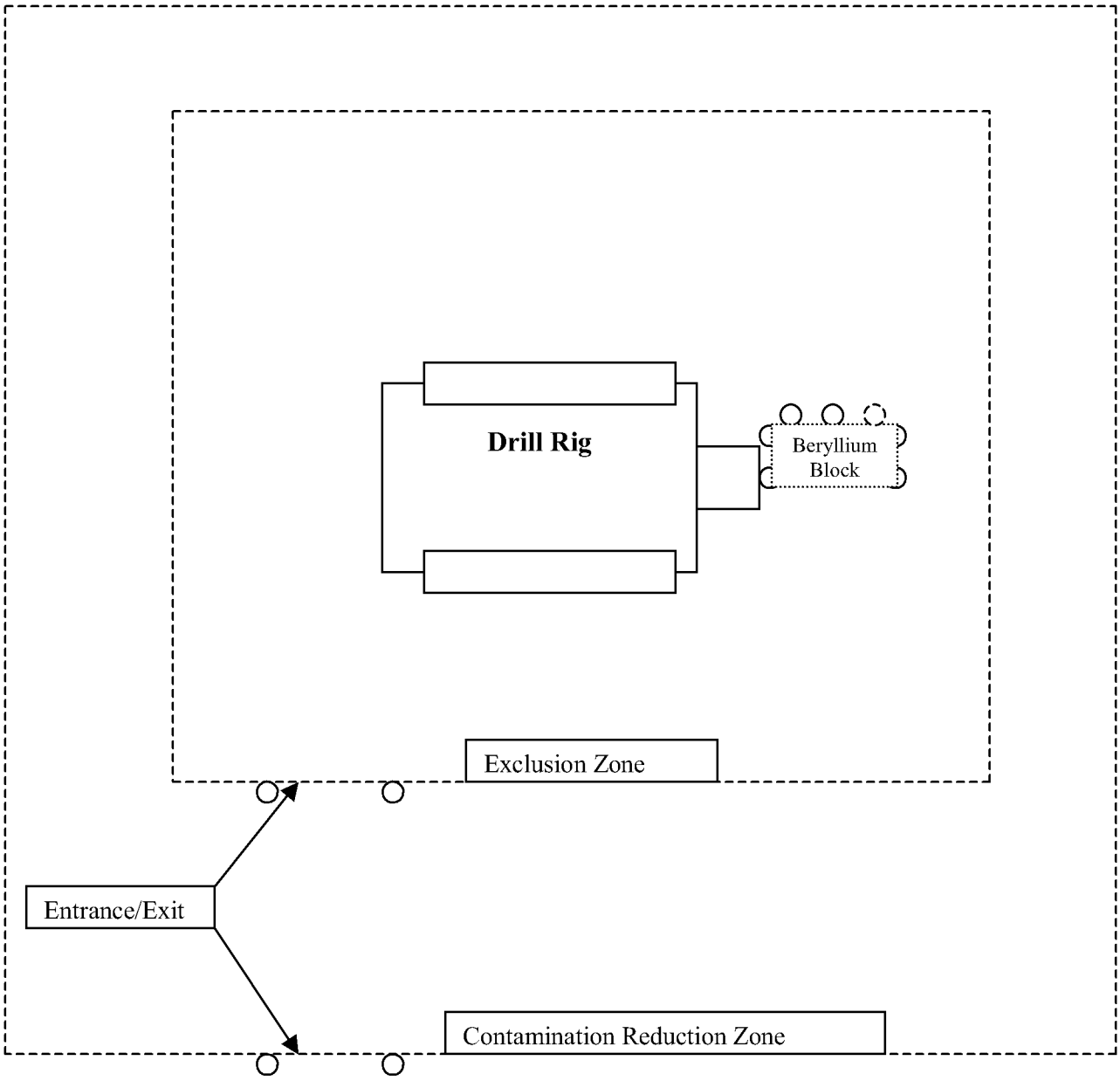

Figure 7-1. Example configuration of a work control area.

7.3 Construction Area

The HSO, in concurrence with the BBWI safety engineer, will determine the appropriate construction area boundary. The construction area may be the same as either the exclusion zone or contamination reduction zone or may be established separately depending on field conditions. The construction area boundary will be delineated with a physical barricade (e.g., safety rope, caution ribbon, and fencing) and posted with caution signs stating "Construction Area – Hard Hat, Safety Glasses with Side Shields, and Safety Toed Boots as a minimum required beyond this point," as determined appropriate by the HSO.

7.4 Radiological Control Area

The BBWI RCT, in concurrence with the HSO, will establish and post the RadCon areas with an appropriate physical barrier and signs in accordance with "Posting Radiological Control Areas" (MCP-187). The RadCon area may be the same as the exclusion zone, contamination reduction zone, or construction area or may be established separately depending on field conditions.

7.5 Site Security

All of the grouting locations are inside the RWMC fenced area in the SDA, and access into the facility is controlled by INEEL security. The subcontractor may identify and select additional security measures to protect equipment and materials with concurrence of the STR.

The grouting work control areas will be posted and controlled during operational times as described in the previous sections. The subcontractor superintendent has the primary responsibility for ensuring the work area is secured. The HSO and RadCon (where required) will ensure that all health and safety and radiological postings of the area are intact when leaving the site and will be responsible for maintaining them for the duration of the project. Personnel are trained on site access and control requirements during project-specific HASP training and will not cross roped areas without the proper training and authorization, regardless of whether a sign is in place or not.

NOTE: *Signs are routinely lost as a result of high winds and will be replaced as soon as possible the next working day following discovery.*

7.6 Wash Facilities and Designated Eating Areas

Ingestion of hazardous substances is possible when workers do not practice good personal hygiene habits. It is important to wash hands, face, and other exposed skin thoroughly after completion of work and before smoking, eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, or applying any topical skin products. For subcontract personnel, the subcontractor will establish designated locations outside the SDA as break areas for these purposes. The subcontractor will provide self-contained toilet and wash facilities outside of the SDA with concurrence from the STR on the location. The BBWI project personnel will use established wash facilities, toilet facilities, and break rooms already existing at the RWMC.

7.7 Designated Smoking Area

Smoking will only be permitted in designated RWMC smoking areas (e.g., areas with smoking receptacle), and personnel will comply with all INEEL smoking polices, including disposing of smoking materials in the proper receptacle. Smoking will not be permitted inside the SDA.

8. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The overall objectives of this hazard assessment section are to provide guidance on the following:

- Evaluation of all in situ grouting tasks to determine the extent that radiological, chemical, and physical hazards may potentially impact site personnel by all routes of entry
- Establishment of the necessary personnel and area monitoring required to evaluate exposure, determine adequate action levels to mitigate potential exposures, and provide specific actions to be followed if action levels are reached
- Determination of engineering controls, isolation methods, work practices to limit personnel exposure, administrative controls, and appropriate respiratory protection and protective clothing to protect site personnel from hazards.

The primary tasks to be performed during the grouting operations are identified and discussed in this section. The tasks, hazards, hazards mitigation, monitoring and sampling requirements, and monitoring equipment are evaluated in the following tables:

- Table 8-1. Grouting waste location, description, and activity
- Table 8-2. Evaluation of chemical and radiological hazards at grouting locations
- Table 8-3. Grouting tasks, associated hazards, and mitigation
- Table 8-4. Grouting project hazards monitoring
- Table 8-5. Equipment available for monitoring grouting project hazards.

8.1 Beryllium Block In Situ Grouting Contaminants of Concern

Personnel will be exposed to potential physical, chemical, and radiological hazards while conducting in situ grouting tasks. Engineering controls will be implemented (whenever possible), along with work practice controls (e.g., PWO, JSA, SWP, and RWP), real-time monitoring, administrative controls, and site-specific hazard training to further identify and mitigate potential exposures and hazards.

Table 8-1 provides the approximate location in each target soil vault row or trench with a description of the waste form and the nuclide activity in curies. From this table and derivative information, potential COCs were identified and are discussed in this section.

8.1.1 Nonradioactive Contaminants of Concern

The primary nonradioactive COCs from the target waste are beryllium, lead, and cadmium. Beryllium, lead, and cadmium are present in the waste at or near the identified burial locations. Lead is identified in waste near the grout locations (e.g., <10 ft) in Trench 54 as shielding on burial casks. Cadmium is identified as buried in SVR-52. Beryllium is buried in each location. Since these COCs are metals, they will not be readily transported or dispersed through the soil to the surface. Potential for exposure to these COCs is highest through grout returns or during removal of the drill stinger with surface contamination. In these cases, it is anticipated that any lead and cadmium will be negligible, and beryllium contamination will consist of small amounts fixed in the grout. Since the beryllium is

Table 8-1. Grouting waste location, description, and activity.

Location and Approximate Distance from Reference Marker	Generator	Waste Description	Nuclide Activity (Ci)						
			Hydrogen-3	Chromium-51	Cobalt-60	Iron-59	Nickel-63	Mixed Fission Product	Mixed Activation Product
SVR-17 / 10 ft	TRA-670	Core structural parts (beryllium)	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	17.5
SVR-17 / 18 ft	TRA-670	Core structural parts (beryllium)	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	17.5
SVR-17 / 100 ft	TRA-670	Core structural parts (beryllium)	—	—	—	—	—	96.5	96.5
SVR-17 / 156 ft	TRA-670	Core structural parts (beryllium)	—	—	200	—	—	—	—
SVR-20 / 315 ft	Test Reactor Area	Core structural parts (beryllium)	98,200		282	—	1,020	—	—
SVR-20 / 315 ft	Test Reactor Area	Core structural parts (beryllium)	96,820	—	282	—	1,020	—	—
SVR-20 / 315 ft	Test Reactor Area	Core structural parts (beryllium)	97,980	—	282	—	1,020	—	—
Trench-52 / 450 ft	TRA-603	Galvanized steel containers, irradiate materials, cadmium, aluminum, and contaminated beryllium	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
Trench-52 / 470 ft	TRA-603	Galvanized steel containers and irradiated beryllium core pieces	—	—	125	—	—	—	—
Trench-52 / 475 ft	TRA-603	Galvanized steel containers and irradiated beryllium core pieces	—	—	125	—	—	—	—
Trench-52 / 485 ft	TRA-603	Galvanized steel containers and irradiated beryllium core pieces	—	—	125	—	—	—	—
Trench-54 / 700 ft	TRA-642 / NRF-618	Scrap stainless steel, aluminum, and beryllium; lead and steel cask #2 containing A1W hardware in scrap insert	200	34,310	20,840	4,416	—	—	—

Table 8-1. (continued).

Location and Approximate Distance from Reference Marker	Generator	Waste Description	Nuclide Activity (Ci)						
			Hydrogen-3	Chromium-51	Cobalt-60	Iron-59	Nickel-63	Mixed Fission Product	Mixed Activation Product
Trench-57 / 525–530 ft	TRA-632 / Argonne National Laboratory-West	Two metal barrels containing Advanced Test Reactor and Engineering Test Reactor beryllium (includes 10 Ci of Be-10); two barrels containing hot cell waste, steel, and paper; and a barrel containing air supply scrap (includes 2.77E–5 g of Pu-239)	—	—	9	—	—	197 Ci of mixed activation product and mixed fission product combined	—
Trench-58 / 205–215 ft	TRA-603 / NRF-618	Inserts containing beryllium blocks, canal trash, and Type 2 hardware	—	5,747.7	6,433.64	709.6	—	—	—
Trench-58 / 225–235 ft	TRA-603	Three inserts containing beryllium blocks	—	—	22,200	—	—	—	—
Trench-58 / 310–320 ft	TRA-603 / NRF-618	Inserts containing canal trash, beryllium, and scrap metal (containing U-235 with 4.3E–05 Ci and U-238 with 4.53E–07 Ci)	—	82,099	10,081.82	9,599.54	—	—	—
Trench-58 / 330–340 ft	TRA-603 / NRF-618	Inserts containing canal trash, beryllium, and Type 2 hardware	—	96,664	11,017.6	11,934	—	—	—
Trench-58 / 340–350 ft	TRA-603 / NRF-618	Inserts containing canal trash, beryllium, and Type 2 hardware and water pit waste	—	59,284	6,587.1	7,179.5	—	—	—

Table 8-2. Evaluation of chemical and radiological hazards at grouting locations.

Chemical or Hazardous Material (Chemical Abstract System Number)	Exposure Limit[a] (Permissible Exposure Limit or Threshold Limit Value)	Routes of Exposure	Symptoms of Overexposure[b] (Acute and Chronic)	Target Organs and Systems	Carcinogen (Source)[c]	Exposure Potential[d] (Regardless of Personal Protective Equipment)
Project Chemicals or Compounds Brought to the Site						
Beryllium (7440-41-7)	0.002 mg/m^3.	Inhalation	Respiratory symptoms, weakness, fatigue, and weight loss.	Lungs, skin, eyes, and mucous membrane	ACGIH—A1	**Low potential.** Potential for trace amounts fixed in grout returns.
Cadmium (7440-43-9)	TLV—0.01 mg/m^3 inhalable fraction TLV—0.002 mg/m^3 respirable fraction permissible exposure limit—0.005 mg/m^3 (29 CFR 1910.1027).	Inhalation and ingestion hazard	Respiratory, nervous system, irritation of mucous membranes, dryness of mouth, and headache.	Kidneys and respiratory tract, blood, and prostate	ACGIH—A2 NTP—yes IARC—yes OSHA—yes	**Negligible-to-low potential.** Not anticipated to reach surface.
Lead (7439-92-1)	0.05 mg/m^3.	Inhalation, ingestion, and contact hazard	Weakness, insomnia, anorexia, malnutrition, constipation, abdominal pain, colic, anemia, gingival lead line, tremor, wrist and ankle paralysis, encephalopathy, nephropathy, irritation of eyes, and hypotension.	Gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, kidneys, blood, and gingival tissue	ACGIH—A3	**Negligible-to-low potential.** Not anticipated to reach surface.
Carbon monoxide (630-08-0) Portable gasoline or diesel equipment	TLV—25 ppm OSHA time-weighted average—50 ppm.	Inhalation	Headache, tachypnea, nausea, lassitude (weakness or exhaustion), dizziness, confusion, hallucinations, cyanosis, depressed S-T segment of electrocardiogram, angina, and syncope.	Cardiovascular system, lungs, blood, and central nervous system	No	**Low potential.** Equipment will be operated outdoors.
Diesel exhaust	TLV—0.05 mg/m^3 (particulate aerodynamic diameter <1 μm) (ACGIH 2001 notice of intended changes).	Inhalation	Respiratory irritation of nose, throat, or lungs; stinging and redness of the eyes; headache; nausea; dizziness; and unconsciousness.	Respiratory system	ACGIH—A2	**Low potential.** Equipment will be operated outdoors.

Table 8-2. (continued).

Chemical or Hazardous Material (Chemical Abstract System Number)	Exposure Limit[a] (Permissible Exposure Limit or Threshold Limit Value)	Routes of Exposure	Symptoms of Overexposure[b] (Acute and Chronic)	Target Organs and Systems	Carcinogen (Source)[c]	Exposure Potential[d] (Regardless of Personal Protective Equipment)
Diesel fuel (8008-20-6) vapor density–>1	TLV—100 mg/m^3 (ACGIH 2001 notice of intended changes).	Inhalation, skin absorption, and contact hazard	Eyes irritation, respiratory system changes, and dermatitis.	Eyes and respiratory system	No	**Low-to-moderate potential.** Will be used to refuel equipment.
NO_x (nitrogen oxides) (incomplete combustion byproduct)—portable operating equipment	TLV—3 ppm (NO_2) STEL—5 ppm OSHA Ceiling—5 ppm (NO_2).	Inhalation	Irritation of eyes, nose, and throat; cough; mucoid frothy sputum; decreased pulmonary function; chronic bronchitis; dyspnea (breathing difficulty); chest pain; pulmonary edema; cyanosis; tachypnea; and tachycardia.	Eyes, respiratory system, and cardiovascular system	No	**Low potential.** Equipment will be operated outdoors.
General Subsurface Disposal Area Volatile Organic Compound Contaminants						
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5) Vapor density—5.3 Ionization energy—11.5 eV	TLV—5 ppm STEL—10 ppm OSHA ceiling—63 ppm.	Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, and contact hazard	Nervous system, eyes, respiratory; irritation of eyes and skin, central nervous system, depression, and headache.	Central nervous system, eyes, liver, lungs, and kidneys	ACGIH—A2 NTP—yes IARC—yes OSHA—no	**Low-to-negligible potential.** Not identified in the grout areas.
Tetrachloroethene (127-18-4) Vapor density—5.8 Ionization energy—9.3 eV	TLV—25 ppm STEL—100 ppm.	Inhalation, ingestion, and contact hazard	Nervous system, respiratory, headache, loss of consciousness, and dermis.	Liver, kidneys, eyes, upper respiratory system, and central nervous system	No	**Low-to-negligible potential.** Not identified in the grout areas.
1,1,1-trichloroethane (71-55-6) Vapor density—4.6 Ionization energy—11.1 eV	TLV—350 ppm STEL—450 ppm Ceiling—2,460 ppm.	Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, and contact hazard	Nervous system, dermis, respiratory system, eyes, central nervous system depression, and headache.	Central nervous system, skin, eyes, and cardiovascular system	No	**Low-to-negligible potential.** Not identified in the grout areas.
Trichloroethene (79-01-6) Vapor density—4.53 Ionization energy—9.5 eV	TLV—50 ppm STEL—100 ppm Ceiling—537 ppm.	Inhalation, ingestion, and contact hazard	Nervous system, headache, respiratory system, eyes, and pulmonary edema.	Respiratory system, heart, liver, kidneys, and central nervous system	No	**Low-to-negligible potential.** Not identified in the grout areas.

Table 8-2. (continued).

Chemical or Hazardous Material (Chemical Abstract System Number)	Exposure Limit[a] (Permissible Exposure Limit or Threshold Limit Value)	Routes of Exposure	Symptoms of Overexposure[b] (Acute and Chronic)	Target Organs and Systems	Carcinogen (Source)[c]	Exposure Potential[d] (Regardless of Personal Protective Equipment)
Radionuclides—Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Tritium, and Carbon-14						
Radionuclides (whole-body exposure)	INEEL—1.5 rem/year project as-low-as-reasonably-achievable dose limit in accordance with radiological work permit or as-low-as-reasonably-achievable task. Posting of radiation areas in accordance with INEEL "Radiological Control Manual," Table 2-3.	Whole body	Electronic dosimetry will be used to alert workers to increased gamma-radiation fields. Albedo dosimetry and neutron radiation detection instruments will be used to monitor for neutron radiation.	Blood-forming cells, gastrointestinal tract, and rapidly dividing cells	Yes	**Moderate potential**. Tritium and C-14 from ground sources and radiation fields.
Radionuclides (fixed and removable surface contamination)	Posting of area in accordance with INEEL "Radiological Control Manual," Table 2-4, § 835.404.c, and § 835.603.f.	Ingestion and contact hazard	Alarming personnel contamination monitors and hand-held instruments (see Table 8-6).	Gastrointestinal tract and ionization of internal tissue	Yes	**Low-to-moderate potential**. Potential for fixed contamination in grout returns or equipment.

a. (ACGIH 2001; 29 CFR 1910)

b. Nervous system: dizziness, nausea, and lightheadedness; dermis: rashes, itching, and redness; respiratory system: respiratory effects; and eyes: tearing and irritation

c. If yes, identify agency and appropriate designation (ACGIH A1 or A2 or A3; OSHA; IARC; NTP)

ACGIH = American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer
INEEL = Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory
NTP = National Toxicology Program
OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
STEL = short-term exposure limit
TLV = threshold limit value

Note: Material safety data sheets for these chemicals are available at the project site.

Table 8-3. Grouting tasks, associated hazards, and mitigation.

Tasks	Potential Hazards and Hazardous Agents	Hazard Elimination, Isolation, or Mitigation
Site preparation and equipment mobilization Delivery and transfer of grout Drill operation and grout injection Equipment repositioning Equipment decontamination Demobilization of equipment	Contact or exposure to chemicals at the task site—Direct contact with wax grout, fuel, lubricants, dust, CO/NOx, radiological contaminants, volatile organic compounds, and trace metals or chemical contamination on drill stinger.	Establish and enforce work control areas. Maintain access to material safety data sheet for all chemicals used. Use PPE to avoid skin contact with potentially contaminated equipment. Industrial hygienist and radiological control technician monitoring for contaminants. Follow radiological work permit. Conduct work outdoors. Prejob and health and safety plan briefing as required.
	Pinch points and caught-between, struck-by, and overhead hazards—Vehicle or equipment movement. Equipment setup and assembly. High-pressure system operation. Equipment operation and maintenance. Drill installation tasks. Hoisting and rigging for material movement, stacking, or handling.	Qualified operators, spotter, and backup alarms for equipment. Establish and enforce work control areas. Designate truck lanes (as required). Personnel body position awareness. The PPE for hands, head, feet, eyes, and body protection. Good hoisting and rigging practices in accordance with requirements.
	Lifting and back strain—Moving equipment and materials. Hose handling and positioning. Setting up supplies.	Use mechanical lifting devices when possible. Use proper lifting techniques including two-person lifts (as required) or 1/3 body weight or 50 lb maximum per person, whichever is less. Maintain good housekeeping.
	Tripping hazards, uneven terrain, walking, and working surfaces—Uneven surfaces; wet, muddy, or snow- or ice-covered surfaces; cables; cords; and lines on the ground.	Establish and enforce work control areas. Identify and mitigate tripping hazards or mark where possible. Protect cords and lines from high-traffic lanes and damage. Maintain walkways clear of ice and snow. Maintain good housekeeping in the work areas. Wear boots with good traction.
	Hot surfaces—Hot wax during transportation, delivery and injection. Hot engines, exhaust systems, or equipment surfaces.	Establish and enforce work control areas to restrict access to areas where exposure to hot wax or equipment may occur. Identify and communicate known hot surfaces where contact is possible. Wear PPE on eyes, face, body, feet, and arms and hands as appropriate.
	Heat and cold stress—Outdoor work, summer and fall temperatures, and PPE usage.	Monitor and implement controls by health and safety officer in accordance with “Heat and Cold Stress” (PRD-2107). Proper selection of work clothing or PPE. Maintain hydration. Personnel awareness and training.
	Hazardous noise levels—Trucks, drills, heavy equipment, compressors, pumps, and hand tools.	Establish noise areas as appropriate. Perform noise monitoring or dosimetry for source identification. Use hearing protection devices.
	Energy sources—Elevated materials or components. Electrical, mechanical, thermal, and high-pressure systems. Work near overhead electrical lines with drill mast.	Establish and enforce work control areas. Posthazardous sources. Hoisting and rigging standard practices (as stated above). Isolation of energy source (lockout and tagout) for maintenance activities. Outage or subsurface investigation (as required). Use PPE as appropriate.

PPE = personal protective equipment

Table 8-4. Grouting project hazards monitoring.

Tasks	Hazards to be Monitored[a]
Site preparation and equipment mobilization Delivery and transfer of grout Drill operation and grout injection Equipment repositioning Equipment decontamination Demobilization of equipment	Hazards noise—heavy equipment, trucks, and drill rig Diesel or equipment exhaust—operations with generators or equipment in areas with poor air movement Dust, total nuisance / reparable—heavy equipment operation in the Subsurface Disposal Area Noise levels[b]—trucks, heavy equipment, compressors, pumps, generator, and other equipment as deemed appropriate Organic compounds—contaminants as listed on Table 8-2 and fueling operations and general operations with potential for exposure to organic hydrocarbons, as deemed appropriate Radiological—radiological contamination or release.

a. Monitoring and sampling will be conducted (as deemed appropriate by project industrial hygienist personnel, radiological control technician, or subcontractor health and safety officer) based on specific tasks, site conditions, and professional judgment.

b. Sound-level meter to be used for instantaneous sound levels and to determine hearing protection requirements. Additional noise dosimetry may be conducted, as deemed appropriate by the industrial hygienist or health and safety officer, based on the nature of the sound level sources and duration of exposure or project.

Table 8-5. Equipment available for monitoring grouting project hazards.

Chemical or Radiological Hazard to be Monitored or Sampled	Equipment and Monitoring and Sampling Method [a,b]	
Petroleum hydrocarbons and distillates, nuisance particulates, not otherwise classified, and diesel exhaust (respirable)	Personal sampling pumps with appropriate media	Petroleum distillate (NIOSH 1550), particulates, total nuisance/respirable (NIOSH 0600), and diesel exhaust—NIOSH 5040
Petroleum hydrocarbons (volatile organic compound)	Photoionization detector or equivalent	
Radiological contamination—alpha	Count rate—Bicron NE Electra (DP-6 or AP-5 probe) or equivalent	
Radiological—tritium and C-14	Bechtel BWXT Idaho, LLC, Radiological Control will specify equipment for tritium and C-14 monitoring, if required	
Radiological contamination—beta gamma	Count rate—Bicron NE Electra (DP-6 or BP-17 probe) or equivalent	
Diesel or equipment exhaust (CO, NOx)	Mine Safety Appliances-361 or equivalent, with CO or NO_x cells	
Hazardous noise levels	Sound-level meter or noise dosimeter (A-weighted scale for time-weighted average dosimetry or C-weighted for impact-dominant sound environments)	
Heat and cold stress	Heat stress—wet bulb globe temperature, body weight, and fluid intake	Cold stress—ambient air temperature and wind chill charts

a. Sampling will be conducted as deemed appropriate by project industrial hygienist, radiological control technician, or subcontractor health and safety officer based on hazards assessment, initial direct-reading instrument data, routine monitoring operation, or professional judgment.

b. Analytical method will be selected by the industrial hygienist based on site-specific conditions.

NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

irradiated, surface contamination will be detectable using routine radiological survey practices. Table 8-2 provides additional hazard information related to these COCs.

While not identified in the waste analysis for the target areas, VOCs are found in the subsurface areas in the SDA and will be considered a potential COC. The VOCs could be displaced from the soil during grouting and migrate to the surface. The surface levels are anticipated to be very low, if present at all. Table 8-2 provides additional details on the primary VOCs of concern in the SDA.

Chemicals brought to the site include the paraffin wax grout, diesel fuel, and the diesel combustion products and are identified and discussed in Table 8-2. These materials do not present a significant exposure potential and should be handled in accordance with the MSDSs.

8.1.2 Radioactive Contaminants of Concern

The beryllium blocks were buried in areas that do not contain TRU waste. Thus, collocated plutonium and americium are not potential hazards in these areas. However, the blocks contain small quantities of neutron-activation-produced TRU radionuclides embedded in the matrix of all the disposed-of beryllium blocks, making them potentially TRU waste. Any TRU materials embedded in the beryllium

blocks will be retained in the beryllium blocks. With no pathway for migration to the surface, they will not be a releasable hazard.

The only radioactive contaminants with realistic potential to migrate during normal grouting operations are tritium and C-14. The beryllium blocks contain significant C-14 and tritium activity. The primary release mechanism is corrosion of the beryllium blocks. Also, grout injected into the ground may displace air in the soil void spaces and drive the gaseous contaminants that are in the soil to the surface. The current tritium and C-14 levels at the RWMC SDA are far below detection limits for RadCon hand-held field instrumentation.

The most abundant nuclide in the buried metal components is Co-60. Because the Co-60 and other activated metals are in the beryllium and stainless metal matrices, they are not releasable and will not migrate to the SDA surface. Small quantities of Co-60 and other radionuclides will have been released from the beryllium blocks and other waste as they degraded by corrosion. However, there is no mechanism to cause significant migration away from the immediate vicinity of the blocks and waste, so they will not migrate to the surface. The Co-60 is also a source of direct radiation; however, the overburden soil provides adequate shielding.

8.2 Routes of Exposure

Exposure pathways for potential contaminants are directly related to the source of exposure and associated route(s) of entry. Engineering controls; industrial hygiene; and radiological monitoring, training, PPE, and work controls are all intended to mitigate potential exposures and uptake of contaminants; however, the potential still exists for exposure to contaminants that may be encountered.

Exposure pathways include the following:

- Inhalation of contaminants: inhalation of contaminants may lead to signs or symptoms described in Table 8-2 for the specific agent

- Skin absorption and contact: some chemicals can be absorbed through unprotected skin and may have a corrosive effect on skin, eyes, and mucous membranes resulting in irritation

- Ingestion: trace contaminants adsorbed to dust particles or on surfaces resulting in potential uptake of contaminants through the gastrointestinal tract that may result in gastrointestinal irritation (radionuclides) or deposition to target organs

- Injection: cuts or punctures of the skin while handling equipment or materials or migration through an existing wound resulting in localized irritation, contamination, uptake of soluble contaminants, and deposition of insoluble contaminants.

Monitoring will be conducted to identify sources for potential exposure by all routes or entry and to develop mitigative measures to include engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE usage where warranted.

8.3 Environmental and Personnel Monitoring

The potential for exposure to chemical, radiological, physical, and environmental hazards exists from various sources that may be encountered during routine monitoring tasks. Engineering and administrative controls, worker training, and the use of protective equipment will mitigate most of these hazards. Monitoring with direct-reading instruments will be conducted where deemed appropriate to

provide IH and RCT personnel with real-time data to assess the effectiveness of these controls. In addition, work control areas will be established to limit access to areas around potential hazards to authorized project personnel only (see Section 7).

8.3.1 Industrial Hygiene Monitoring

Various direct-reading instruments and full-period sampling equipment may be used to determine the presence of chemical and physical agents and to access environmental conditions. The frequency and type of sampling and monitoring will be determined by changing site conditions, direct-reading instrument results, observation, and professional judgment.

All full- and partial-period airborne contaminant sampling may be conducted, as deemed appropriate by the project IH, based on direct-reading instrument readings and changing site conditions. If conducted, all air sampling will be done using applicable NIOSH or OSHA methods and in conformance to the INEEL safety and health manuals. Risk assessments for site personnel will be conducted according to "Industrial Hygiene Exposure Assessment" (MCP-153).

8.3.2 Industrial Hygiene Instrument and Equipment Calibration

All monitoring instruments will be maintained and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, existing industrial hygiene protocol, and in conformance to the INEEL safety and health manuals. Direct-reading instruments will be calibrated, at a minimum, before daily use and more frequently as determined by the project IH.

8.3.3 Beryllium Exposure Levels

Exposure levels for specific chemicals have been established to prevent and mitigate potential personnel over exposure to chemical hazards. The project HSO, in conjunction with the IH and safety professional, will evaluate activities each day to identify changes in site-specific conditions. The IH will monitor for airborne beryllium to verify and confirm safe levels are maintained in the work environment. If the maximum acceptable airborne level for beryllium is reached or exceeded, the project will implement the requirements in "Chronic Beryllium Disease Prevention" (MCP-50).

8.4 Physical and Environmental Hazard Evaluation, Control, and Monitoring

The physical and environmental hazards present at this project site and the methods that will be used to monitor and control them are described in this section. It is critical that all personnel are aware and understand the scope of work for each task, associated hazards, the equipment to be used, and the controls that are in place to eliminate or mitigate the hazards.

8.4.1 Physical Hazards

The physical hazards encountered while performing tasks at Waste Area Group 7 routine monitoring sites pose the most significant hazard to personnel. Section 6 provides general safe-work practices that must be followed at all times. The following sections describe specific industrial safety hazards and procedures to be followed to eliminate or minimize potential hazards to project personnel.

8.4.1.1 Manual Material Handling. Manual material handling of equipment could result in a back injury or muscle strain. Manual material handling will be minimized through task design and use of mechanical lifts whenever possible. All tasks involving manual lifting will be conducted in accordance with "Material Handling, Storage, and Disposal" (PRD-2016).

8.4.1.2 Hand and Portable Power Tools. All power equipment and tools will be properly maintained and used by qualified individuals according to the manufacturer's specifications. "Hand and Portable Power Tools" (PRD-2015) will be followed for all work performed with powered equipment. All power tools and equipment will have the manufacturer's guards in place and, if used outdoors, will be ground-fault protected.

8.4.1.3 Heavy Equipment and Moving Machinery. The hazards associated with the operation of heavy equipment include injury to personnel, equipment damage, or property damage. All heavy equipment will be operated in the manner in which it was intended according to the manufacturer's instructions. Only authorized personnel will be allowed in the vicinity of operating heavy equipment and should maintain visual communication with the operator. All equipment operators will be qualified to operate the equipment being used. Work-site personnel and equipment will comply with "Heavy Industrial Vehicles" (PRD-2020) and "Motor Vehicle Safety" (PRD-2019).

If required by the HSO based on project activities, truck traffic routes will be established for trucks entering the SDA and work control areas. These routes may include a turnaround area (where feasible) and may be delineated with cones or equivalent indicators if an existing roadway does not exist. Truck drivers will be instructed to use these traffic routes when entering and leaving the SDA and work control areas. Workers will be made aware of established truck routes.

8.4.1.4 Hoisting and Rigging. All hoisting and rigging activities will be conducted as required in "Hoisting and Rigging" (PRD-2007). All rigging used will have a current load certification tag (or equivalent) demonstrating operability. All equipment operators will be qualified to operate the specific equipment used. Additionally, for hoisting and rigging equipment, the operator or designated person will visually inspect items following each day, or before use, if the hoisting and rigging equipment has not been in regular service.

8.4.1.5 Electrical Hazards and Energized Systems. Electrical equipment and tools as well as overhead lines may pose shock or electrocution hazards to personnel. The requirements of "Electrical Safety" (PRD-2011) will be implemented to minimize electrical risk. Safety-related work practices including inspections and implementation of an ensured equipment grounding conductor program will be employed to prevent electric shock or other injuries resulting from direct or indirect electrical contact. All hazardous energy sources will be rendered safe before exposing personnel to the hazardous energy in compliance with the requirements of "Lockouts and Tagouts" (PRD-2012).

8.4.1.6 Decontamination. Decontamination of sampling equipment will be required. Section 10 describes decontamination techniques in detail. Personnel will conduct decontamination tasks in accordance with applicable technical procedures or management control procedures and wear prescribed PPE. The field team leader (FTL) will provide direction for all equipment decontamination tasks to ensure their effectiveness.

8.4.1.7 Flammable and Combustible Hazards. Flammable or combustible liquids will be used at the task sites for refueling equipment. Diesel fuel used at the task site for fueling the equipment will be safely stored, handled, and used. Portable motorized equipment (e.g., generators and light plants) will be shut off and allowed to cool down in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions before refueling to minimize the potential for a fuel fire.

Only Factory-Mutual-Research-Corporation/Underwriters-Laboratories-approved flammable liquid containers, labeled with the content, will be used to store fuel. All fuel containers will be stored at least 50 ft from any facilities (e.g., trailers) and ignition sources or stored inside an approved flammable storage cabinet. Additional requirements are provided in "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Storage" (PRD-2201). Portable fire extinguishers, with a minimum rating of 10A/60BC, will be strategically located at the site and on or near all internal combustion-engine equipment to combat Class A, B, and C fires.

Disposal of combustible materials will be assessed at the end of each shift. Class A combustibles such as trash, cardboard, rags, wood, and plastic will be properly disposed of in metal receptacles at the RWMC and in appropriate waste containers within the SDA.

8.4.1.8 Project Equipment Fire Hazards. The project safety professional will be contacted to initiate an SWP in accordance with "Welding, Cutting, and other Hot Work" (PRD-2010) before performing any welding, cutting, grinding, or other hot work at the project site. If an SWP is issued, a trained fire watch will be assigned and all requirements on the permit implemented before starting the hot work. The INEEL fire marshal may have to authorize any hot work to be done if the fire danger at the INEEL is deemed high or extreme. Fire prevention steps and fire extinguishers will be required and maintained in accordance with "Fire Protection" (PRD-2202).

8.4.1.9 Pressurized Systems. The subcontractor shall design and use the grouting system such that all the pressure retaining equipment, parts, fittings, and hoses meet the rated system pressure. The subcontractor's grout system components shall be assembled and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation for the associated rated pressure. The grout system shall have pressure relief capability that will ensure that the pressure at any point in the system does not exceed at any time the rated pressure. The pressure relief will be designed and installed to relieve to a safe location and in a safe manner without exposing personnel to related hazards. The grouting system shall operate at a pressure 20% below the rated pressure when pumping grout at temperature. Whip checks and hose restraints will be installed and used on all hose connections in accordance with manufacturer's requirements before grout pumping or cleaning of grout hoses. The subcontractor will maintain all preventive maintenance current at all times, and all maintenance on equipment must be performed in accordance with the operations and maintenance manual for the equipment, including part replacements in accordance with manufacturer's specifications (e.g., like-for-like replacements). The subcontractor shall verify that all emergency shutdown devices are operating properly as designed and specified by the manufacturer. The subcontractor shall provide all vendor data required in "In Situ Grouting of the Beryllium Blocks in the SDA" (SPC-512) related to pressurized system design and operation before operating equipment onsite at the INEEL.

Installation and use of compressed gas bottles and systems shall meet the requirements of "Compressed Gases" (PRD-2009). The user shall ensure safe handling, use, transportation, and storage of compressed gas bottles and compressed gas systems.

8.4.1.10 Hot Materials and Surfaces. The paraffin wax grout is shipped and used as a molten liquid at temperatures in the range of 160–200°F. The material will stick to the skin and cause thermal burns if splashed on exposed skin. Personnel handling or injecting the grout will be trained in the safe handling of the molten material and will wear chemical splash goggles, face shield, impervious gloves, and protective clothing to prevent skin contact as specified in the material data sheet unless otherwise specified and documented by the HSO with concurrence of the project safety engineer. Emergency equipment for quick cooling of thermal burns will be available and onsite during all molten-wax-handling tasks.

The areas near the transfer points and the pressurized hot system will be controlled to prevent nonessential personnel from entering and being in the area without proper PPE and precautions to protect them form the molten liquid or hot surfaces of the system. The grouting area during and after grout injection also can become extremely hot, and the ground may become soft. Personnel can become severely burned if they step into a hot pool of wax returns or the softened ground around the injection area during or after grout injection. The grout injection area must be protected to warn personnel and prevent inadvertent entry during and after the grout injection process. The HSO, with concurrence from the project safety engineer, will determine how to protect and control these hazards based on the actual field and equipment setup conditions.

8.4.1.11 Pinch-Point and Caught-Between Hazards. The work control area controls will be enforced to ensure only authorized personnel enter the area during operational activities. Personnel working with or near heavy equipment, drill rigs, and pressurized systems have an increased exposure to pinch-point, struck-by, and caught-between hazards. Personnel must be aware of the work environment and all of the activities being performed at the task site. Personnel must use the Level D PPE as described in Section 9 of the HASP as a minimum at all times when in the work control areas. Equipment operators must continuously monitor the surroundings for personnel and ensure it is safe to proceed before operating equipment. Also, personnel must protect themselves by maintaining a high awareness level of the activities in the work area and maintaining a safe position relative to the tasks being performed. The HSO will evaluate the need to have personnel wear high-visibility vests during work that involves heavy equipment operations where this would be beneficial.

8.4.2 Environmental Hazards

Environmental hazards will be encountered during grouting activities based on the nature of the work (outside), locations of the beryllium blocks, and time of year when these tasks will be conducted. The following sections provide guidelines for environmental hazard mitigation.

8.4.2.1 Heat Stress. Summer temperatures and the use of PPE that prevents the body from cooling could lead to environmental conditions where heat stress could occur. High ambient air temperatures can result in increased body temperature, heat fatigue, heat exhaustion, or heat stroke that can lead to symptoms ranging from physical discomfort to unconsciousness or death. Personnel must be trained on heat stress hazards and how to recognize the signs and symptoms of heat stress. Personnel must inform the subcontractor superintendent, STR, or HSO when experiencing any signs or symptoms of heat stress or observing a fellow worker experiencing them. Individuals showing any of the symptoms of heat stress listed in Table 8-6 will (1) stop work, (2) exit work area, (3) be decontaminated (as appropriate), (4) remove protective clothing (as applicable), (5) move to sheltered area to rest, (6) be provided cool drinking water, and (7) be monitored by a medic or cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first-aid-certified employee until the INEEL ambulance arrives. Heat stress hazards are further described in "Heat and Cold Stress" (PRD-2107).

Table 8-6. Heat stress signs and symptoms.

Heat-Related Illness	Signs and Symptoms	Emergency Care
Heat rash	Red skin rash and reduced sweating	Keep the skin clean, change all clothing daily, and cover affected areas with powder containing cornstarch or with plain cornstarch.
Heat cramps	Severe muscle cramps and exhaustion, sometimes with dizziness or periods of faintness	Move the patient to a nearby cool place and give the patient half-strength electrolytic fluids. If cramps persist or if more serious signs develop, seek medical attention.
Heat exhaustion	Rapid, shallow breathing; weak pulse; cold, clammy skin; heavy perspiration; total body weakness; and dizziness that sometimes leads to unconsciousness	Move the patient to a nearby cool place. Keep the patient at rest, give the patient half-strength electrolytic fluids, treat for shock, and seek medical attention. DO NOT TRY TO ADMINISTER FLUIDS TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT.
Heat stroke	Deep, then shallow breathing; rapid, strong pulse, then rapid, weak pulse; dry, hot skin; dilated pupils; loss of consciousness (possible coma); and seizures or muscular twitching	Cool the patient rapidly. Treat for shock. If cold packs or ice bags are available, wrap them and place one bag or pack under each armpit, behind each knee, one in the groin, one on each wrist and ankle, and one on each side of the neck. Seek medical attention as rapidly as possible. Monitor the patient's vital signs constantly. DO NOT ADMINISTER FLUIDS OF ANY KIND.

NOTE: *Heat exhaustion and heat stroke are extremely serious conditions that can result in death and should be treated as such. Transport individual immediately to the nearest medical facility.*

8.4.2.2 Low Temperatures. Winter conditions, relatively cool ambient temperatures, and wet or windy conditions increase the potential for cold injury to personnel. The project IH and HSO will be responsible for obtaining meteorological information to determine whether additional cold stress administrative controls are required. The hazards and monitoring of cold stress are addressed in "Heat and Cold Stress" (PRD-2107).

8.4.2.3 Inclement Weather Conditions. Inclement or adverse weather conditions (e.g., sustained strong winds 25 mph or greater, electrical storms, winter storms, or heavy precipitation) may develop that pose a threat to personnel conducting routine monitoring tasks. The HSO will be responsible for checking weather reports and communicating this information to field team members. The subcontractor superintendent in consultation with the HSO and STR will evaluate changing weather conditions and determine whether environmental conditions pose unacceptable hazards to personnel or equipment. If required based on changing inclement weather conditions, the FTL will direct field personnel to secure equipment in a safe configuration and seek shelter (commensurate with the weather conditions).

NOTE: *Wind restrictions governing hoisting and rigging activities are provided in "Hoisting and Rigging" (PRD-2007).*

8.4.2.4 Noise. Personnel working at the task site may be exposed to noise levels that exceed 85 decibel A-weighted for an 8-hour time-weighted average and 83 decibel A-weighted for a 10-hour time-weighted average from various pieces of equipment in use. The HSO will implement the requirements of "Hearing Conservation" (PRD-2108), including establishing noise areas around or near noise-generating equipment as necessary based on new or existing documented monitoring data.

8.4.2.5 Biological Hazards. Hantavirus may be present in the nesting and fecal matter of deer mice. A potential exists for project personnel to disturb nesting or fecal matter during the course of mobilization and intrusive activities and from material-handling tasks. If such materials are disturbed, they can become airborne and create a potential inhalation pathway for the virus. Also, contact and improper removal of these materials may provide additional inhalation exposure risks.

If suspect rodent nesting or excrement material is encountered, the HSO will be notified immediately, and no attempt will be made to remove or clean the area. Following an evaluation of the area, the HSO in consultation with the IH will provide the necessary guidance for protective equipment, mixing, and application of the disinfecting solution and the proper waste disposal method (see PRD-2102).

Snakes, spiders, ticks, mosquitoes, and insects also may be encountered in the SDA. Common areas of risk include material stacking and staging areas, under existing structures (e.g., well surface completion cement pads), under boxes, and other areas that provide shelter for snakes and spiders. Protective clothing will prevent insects from direct contact with personnel; however, repellant may be required during Level D activities.

8.4.2.6 Walking and Working Surfaces. Slip, trip, and fall hazards exist from uneven terrain, protruding rocks, holes, well surface completion configurations, existing SDA probes, work site equipment or lines, wet or muddy environmental conditions, and snow- or ice-covered walking surfaces. Slippery or uneven surfaces increase the likelihood of back injuries, overexertion injuries, slips, and falls. Where identified or anticipated, personnel will be made aware of existing tripping hazards during the prejob briefing, and mitigation steps will be taken to eliminate or minimize slip hazards. Snow- or ice-covered walking surfaces will be cleared or a combination of sand and salt applied. Additionally, personnel will wear appropriate footwear for the anticipated conditions.

8.4.2.7 Excavation, Surface Penetrations, and Outages. Surface penetrations will be required during grout injection. All excavations and surface penetrations will be conducted in compliance with the requirements of "Excavations and Surface Penetrations" (PRD-2014). Underground utilities will be identified through the use of a subsurface investigation. An outage request will be submitted by the subcontractor and coordinated through the STR for any utilities, roads, or other services that may be affected during execution of the project, including but not limited to work near overhead power lines.

8.4.2.8 Confined Spaces. No confined spaces have been identified or are anticipated during grouting tasks. If a suspected confined space is encountered and not properly posted, it will be treated as a permit-required confined space until a determination is made by the project safety or IH professional. Work in confined spaces will be conducted in accordance with "Confined Spaces" (PRD-2110).

8.4.2.9 Elevated Work. Personnel working on a surface with exposed fall hazards greater than 6 ft will be protected using barricades, fall restraint, or fall arrest as required in "Fall Protection" (PRD-2002). Personnel working or utilizing ladders will follow the requirements of "Ladders" (PRD-2003). All scaffold erection and work will be conducted in accordance with "Scaffolding" (PRD-2004). The use of aerial lifts will be performed in accordance with the requirements in "Aerial Lifts and Elevating Work Platforms" (PRD-2006).

8.4.2.10 Hazard Communications. The subcontractor will implement a hazard communication program that meets the requirements of "Hazard Communication" (PRD-2101). All subcontractor employees will be trained to the program, and all personnel working at the project site will be informed of the program and understand where and how to access information such as MSDSs.

8.5 Other Site Hazards and Inspections

Task-site personnel should continually be alert for potential hazards and immediately inform the STR or HSO so corrective actions can be taken to eliminate or mitigate the hazard. All personnel have stop work authority as described in "Stop Work Authority" (PRD-1004) and have the responsibility to exercise this authority if unsafe conditions are identified that pose an immediate risk to personnel or equipment. The HSO will visually inspect the site to ensure that barriers and signs are being maintained, unsafe conditions are corrected, and debris is not accumulating on the site. These inspections will be conducted in addition to regulatory mandated inspections (as applicable).

9. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Anyone entering the work control area must be protected against safety and contaminant exposure hazards. The purpose of PPE is to shield or isolate personnel from chemical, safety, and physical hazards that are not eliminated through engineering or other controls. It is important to realize that no PPE ensemble can protect against all hazards under all conditions and that work practices and adequate training will enhance the level and effectiveness of protection to workers. All personnel will complete PPE training before donning and using PPE. This training will be documented by the employer and available at the project site. All use, storage, and maintenance related to PPE will comply with the requirements of "Personal Protective Equipment" (PRD-2001).

All personnel required to wear respirators will complete training and be fit-tested before being assigned a respirator in accordance with the training and documentation requirements of Section 4 of this HASP. Requirements for respirator use (i.e., emergency use, storage, cleaning, and maintenance), as stated in "Respiratory Protection" (PRD-2109; MCP-2726), will be followed as appropriate.

9.1 Project-Specific Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

The minimum level of PPE for work performed inside the work control area at the early actions beryllium project work site will be Level D. The minimum Level D PPE requirements will include the following:

- Hard hat
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Safety toe, above-the-ankle boots
- Standard work clothing, including over-the-shoulder shirt and full-length pants
- Leather gloves or equivalent for material-handling tasks.

Optional Level D modifications will be implemented as determined by the HSO with IH, safety engineer, and RCT concurrence, as appropriate. These modifications may include:

- Chemical-resistant or anticontamination clothing
- Chemical-resistant or anticontamination hand and foot protection
- Specialized protective equipment (e.g., hearing protection, face shields, welding goggles, chemical splash goggles, aprons, and lab coats).

The HSO with concurrence from the IH, safety engineer, and RCT will upgrade to Level C or Level B PPE, including the use of air-purifying or air-supplied respiratory protection based on actual tasks being performed, field conditions or observations, air monitoring or sampling results, and subcontractor equipment engineering control design and work practices.

9.2 Personal Protective Equipment Levels

The four levels of PPE (e.g., Level A, B, C, and D) for HAZWOPER tasks are defined in HAZWOPER (29 CFR 1910.120, Appendix B). The HSO will continuously evaluate the actual field conditions to determine adequacy of the PPE protection levels.

9.3 Protective Clothing Upgrading and Downgrading

The HSO in consultation with the project IH and safety professional will be responsible for determining when to upgrade or downgrade PPE requirements. Upgrading or downgrading of PPE requirements based on current conditions is a normal occurrence and is routinely employed during HAZWOPER activities to maximize efficiency and to meet site-specific conditions without compromising personnel safety and health. If changing conditions are encountered, new work control documents (e.g., SWP, JSA, and RWP) may need to be updated to reflect these changes.

9.4 Inspection of Personal Protective Equipment

All PPE ensemble components must be inspected before use and when in use. Once PPE is donned, self-inspection and the use of the buddy system will serve as the principal forms of inspection. If at any time PPE should become damaged or unserviceable, an individual will inform others of the problem and proceed directly to the controlled work-area exit point to doff and replace the equipment. Additionally, all PPE that becomes grossly contaminated with grout will be cleaned or replaced.

10. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

If contact with potentially contaminated surfaces or materials cannot be avoided, then additional engineering controls in combination with PPE upgrades may be necessary to control the contact hazard. However, if chemical or radiological contamination is encountered at levels requiring decontamination, this section provides guidance on how it will be conducted.

10.1 Contamination Control and Prevention

Contamination control and prevention processes will be implemented to minimize personnel contact with potentially contaminated surfaces if such surfaces are encountered and contacted during grouting activities. The following contamination control and prevention measures will be employed if contamination is encountered:

- Identification of potential sources of contamination; design containment, isolation, and engineering controls to eliminate or mitigate any potential for contact or release of contaminants
- Limitation of the number of personnel, equipment, and materials that enter the contaminated area
- Implementation of immediate decontamination procedures to prevent the spread of contamination (if contamination is found on the outer surfaces of equipment)
- Utilization of only the established control entry and exit point from the contaminated area to minimize the potential for cross-contamination and expedite contamination control surveys
- Wearing of disposable outer garments and utilization of disposable equipment (where possible)
- Using hold points within procedures and work orders to monitor for contamination where anticipated.

10.2 Equipment and Personnel Decontamination

Decontamination procedures for personnel and equipment are not anticipated to be required beyond normal PPE changeout and technical procedures for cleaning sampling equipment.

10.2.1 Equipment Decontamination

If radionuclide decontamination operations are required for equipment or areas, they will be performed under the direction of RadCon in accordance with the "Radiological Control Manual" (PRD-183). Nonradioactive decontamination will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the HSO with concurrence of the project IH and environmental support to determine the most appropriate decontamination methods and to designate the required PPE.

10.2.2 Personnel Decontamination

Engineering controls, in conjunction with work controls, PPE, and proper handling of potentially contaminated equipment, will serve as the primary means to eliminate the need for personnel decontamination. If personnel radionuclide decontamination operations are required, it will be performed under the direction of the RCT in accordance with "Personnel Decontamination" (MCP-148). If nonradiological decontamination is required, the HSO with concurrence of the IH and safety professional

will determine the safest and most appropriate decontamination method, generally involving soap and warm water. If the contamination poses a potential health risk, then the contaminated person will be evaluated by medical personnel as soon as possible following the exposure.

11. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

This section defines the responsibilities for the project and the INEEL emergency response organization (ERO) by providing guidance for responding to abnormal events during project activity.

This emergency response plan addresses OSHA emergency response activities as defined by HAZWOPER (29 CFR 1910.120; 29 CFR 1926.65) and DOE emergencies as defined by "Comprehensive Emergency Management System" (DOE O 151.1B) and "Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information" (DOE O 232.1A). This response plan is implemented in concert with "INEEL Emergency Plan Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Plan" (PLN-114).

The "INEEL Emergency Plan Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Plan" (PLN-114) may be activated in response to events occurring at the RWMC or at the INEEL or may be activated at the discretion of the emergency coordinator or emergency action manager. Once the INEEL plan is activated, project personnel will follow the direction and guidance communicated by the emergency coordinator.

NOTE: *The OSHA term emergency is not defined the same as an emergency as classified by "Comprehensive Emergency Management System" (DOE O 151.1B) and "Occurrence Reporting and Processing of Operations Information" (DOE O 232.1A). For this reason, the term event will be used in this section when referring to project HAZWOPER emergencies.*

Emergency response plans must be developed and put into place before any project activity begins. Preplanning makes it possible for the project to anticipate and appropriately respond to abnormal events that can affect project activity. Preplanning also ensures that the project emergency response program is integrated with that of the INEEL and RWMC.

All emergencies will be reported through the RWMC shift supervisor to the ERO for classification in accordance with Section 4 of "INEEL Emergency Plan Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Plan" (PLN-114). If the RWMC ERO is activated, site emergency response will follow "Emergency Management Addendum 3—RWMC" (PLN-114-3).

On-scene response to and mitigation of site emergencies could require the expertise of both INEEL personnel and INEEL fire department personnel. Emergencies that could occur include:

- Accidents resulting in injury
- Fires
- Spills of hazardous or radiological materials
- Tornadoes, earthquakes, and other adverse natural phenomena
- Vehicle or transportation emergencies
- Safeguard and security emergencies
- Emergencies at nearby facilities that could prompt evacuation or take-cover actions at the task site.

11.1 Types of Emergency Events

11.1.1 Events Requiring Emergency Notifications

Certain events require courtesy notifications but do not require a response from the INEEL ERO. In these cases, the project STR or designee will immediately notify the RWMC shift supervisor or Warning Communications Center (WCC) if the shift supervisor cannot be contacted. Notification by the STR or designee should describe the event and state that no emergency response support is required. Examples of these types of events include but are not limited to the following:

- Personal injury at the site requiring medical evaluation or first-aid treatment but not requiring an ambulance response
- Equipment or vehicle accident that results in damage to the vehicle or property ONLY
- Small fire that is immediately extinguished with a hand-held fire extinguisher (also requires notification to the INEEL fire department)
- Any other event deemed potentially reportable.

11.1.2 Events Requiring Local Project Evacuation or Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory Emergency Response Organization Response

Some events that could occur at the project site or at the RWMC may require support from the INEEL ERO or may require a local area evacuation of the project. In these cases, the project STR will immediately notify the RWMC shift supervisor. If the shift supervisor cannot be contacted immediately, then the WCC will be contacted. Notification of the FTL will describe the event and will request emergency response resources as appropriate. After being informed of the event, the RWMC emergency coordinator may elect to activate the command post. Once the command post is operational, all emergency response activities will be coordinated through the emergency coordinator. The specific actions to be taken in response to emergency alarms are described in Section 11.3. Examples of these types of events include but are not limited to those listed below:

- Fire that is burning beyond an incipient stage and cannot be extinguished with hand-held extinguishers
- Large spill at the project that cannot be immediately contained or controlled
- Serious injury to a worker or workers.

A positive sweep of the site being worked will be done by the HSO and STR before evacuating the site for accountability purposes.

NOTE: *When the project site has been evacuated, the STR will serve as the project area warden and ensure the RWMC shift supervisor or emergency coordinator (if command post is formed) that notification has been made that project personnel have been evacuated and accounted for.*

11.1.3 Events Requiring Total Facility and Project Evacuation

In the event of an RWMC or INEEL site facility evacuation, the STR will verbally notify all project personnel to evacuate by using the radio or by using the local evacuation signal. The RWMC notification may be by way of RWMC alarms or other communication (e.g., radio) as initiated by the emergency coordinator for protective actions. For accountability purposes, a positive sweep of the site will be done by the STR or HSO before evacuating the site.

NOTE: *When an evacuation is called for by the emergency coordinator, the FTL will serve as the project area warden and ensure RWMC shift supervisor and emergency coordinator (if command post is formed) that notification is made that project personnel have been evacuated and accounted for.*

11.2 Emergency Facilities and Equipment

Emergency response equipment maintained at the site or available at the routine monitoring site includes the items described in Table 11-1. The "Emergency Management Addendum 3—RWMC" (PLN-114-3) lists emergency equipment available at the RWMC. This includes the command post located in Building WMF-637 and equipment located in Building WMF-601 (i.e., self-contained breathing apparatus, dosimeters, air samplers, decontamination and first-aid equipment, and an emergency response trailer). The INEEL fire department maintains an emergency hazardous material response van that can be used to respond to an event or emergency at the project. Fire department personnel also are trained to provide immediate hazardous material spills and medical services. At least one person with current medic and first-aid training will be present at the project to render first aid on a voluntary basis.

Table 11-1. Emergency response equipment to be maintained at the site during operations.

Equipment Name and Quantity Required	Location at Task Site	Responsible Person	Frequency of Inspection or Verification[a]
First-aid kit	Contamination reduction zone	HSO	Monthly
Eyewash station[b]	In or near work control area	HSO	Monthly
Thermal burn cooling station	Work control area	HSO	Monthly
Hazardous materials spill kit	Project vehicle	HSO	Verification
Extra personal protective equipment	Project vehicle or support trailer	HSO	Verification
Communication equipment	Onsite	Subcontract technical representative	Daily operational check
Fire extinguishers[c]	Contamination reduction zone	HSO	Monthly

a. This is verification that equipment is present at the designated project location—no inspection tag is required.

b. The location of the eyewash station will be identified by the HSO during the prejob briefing.

c. A minimum of one 10A/60BC extinguisher is required. If it is used, it will be returned for servicing and recharging.

HSO = health and safety officer

11.3 Emergency Communications

In the event of an emergency, the capability to summon INEEL emergency response resources to immediately notify site personnel and inform others of site emergencies is required. Communications equipment at the task site will be a combination of radios, telephones (e.g., mobile, cellular, or facility), and pagers. Communication methods described below will be used during emergency situations.

During emergency situations, the RWMC shift supervisor will be notified of any project emergency event. The RWMC shift supervisor will then make the required RWMC emergency coordinator notification. The following information should be communicated, as available, to the shift supervisor:

NOTE: *If the RWMC shift supervisor cannot be contacted, then the WCC will be notified of the event and the information listed below communicated. The WCC also must be told that RWMC notification to the RWMC shift supervisor and emergency coordinator has not been made.*

- The caller's name, title (e.g., STR or HSO), telephone number, and pager number
- Exact location of the emergency
- Nature of the emergency including time of occurrence, current site conditions, and special hazards in the area
- Injuries, if any, including numbers of injured, types of injuries, and conditions of injured
- Emergency response resources required (e.g., fire, hazardous material, and ambulance)
- Additional information as requested.

11.4 Emergency Recognition and Prevention

All project personnel should be constantly alert for potential hazardous situations and signs and symptoms of chemical exposure or releases. All project personnel will be trained in proper site access and egress procedures in response to project events and INEEL emergencies as part of the project-specific training HASP. Visitors also will receive this training on a graded approach based on their access requirement. Alarm identification, location and use of communication equipment, location and use of site emergency equipment, and evacuation routes will be covered. Emergency phone numbers and evacuation route maps will be located in the project trailer. All field personnel should be familiar with the techniques for hazard recognition and assigned action levels.

11.5 Emergency Response Roles and Responsibilities

11.5.1 The Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory and Radioactive Waste Management Complex Emergency Response Organization

The INEEL ERO and RWMC ERO structures are based on the incident command system and are described in "INEEL Emergency Plan Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Plan" (PLN-114) and "Emergency Management Addendum 3—RWMC" (PLN-114-3).

11.5.2 Project Personnel Involved in Emergencies

11.5.2.1 Subcontractor Technical Representative. The STR (or designated alternate) is responsible for initiating all requests for emergency services (e.g., fire and medical) and for notifying the RWMC shift supervisor of abnormal (or potential abnormal) events that may occur during the project. The STR also will serve as the area warden (or designate that responsibility to another person who has been trained as area warden) and conduct personnel accountability. Personnel accountability will then be reported to the RWMC shift supervisor. Additionally, the STR will control the scene until a higher-tiered incident command system authority arrives at the scene to take control. When relinquishing this role, the STR (or designated alternate) will provide all requested information about the nature of the event, potential hazards, and other information requested. The STR may then be asked to report to the RWMC command post and serve in a technical support capacity.

11.5.2.2 Project Personnel. Every person at the routine monitoring site has a role to play during a project event or INEEL emergency. Each employee must be constantly aware of potential problems or unexpectedly hazardous situations by immediately reporting these situations to the STR. All personnel are expected to watch out for their fellow workers, to report their concerns to the STR, and to respond to emergency events as described in this HASP. Roles and responsibilities are further detailed in Table 11-2.

11.5.3 Spills

The only likely potential for a liquid spill requiring reporting would be from equipment refueling tasks or broken equipment hydraulic lines. If the spills are small enough to be safely contained at the task site, task-site personnel will handle spill control using spill supplies at the site and immediately report the incident to the RWMC shift supervisor. The RWMC emergency coordinator, in accordance with "Event Investigation and Occurrence Reporting" (MCP-190), will determine reporting requirements. If any release of a hazardous material occurs, task-site personnel will comply with the following immediate spill response actions.

Table 11-2. Responsibilities during an emergency.

Responsible Person	Action Assigned
STR (or designee)	Contact RWMC shift supervisor or Warning Communications Center and signal evacuation
STR (or designee) or HSO	Conduct accountability and report to RWMC shift supervisor
STR (or trained designee)	Serve as area warden
HSO and medic and first-aid-trained personnel	Administer first aid to victims (voluntary basis only)
STR (or designee)	Report spill to RWMC shift supervisor[a]
STR (or designee)	Support the RWMC command post technical representative, as requested

a. The environmental affairs spill response categorization and notification team will be contacted by the RWMC shift supervisor or emergency coordinator.

HSO = health and safety officer
RWMC = Radioactive Waste Management Complex
STR = subcontractor technical representative

11.5.3.1 Untrained Initial Responder. The requirements for the untrained initial responder (or if the material characteristics are unknown) are listed below:

- Place equipment in a safe configuration
- **Evacuate** and **isolate** the immediate area
- Notify and then **seek help** from and **warn** others in the area
- **Notify** STR.

11.5.3.2 Trained Responder. The requirements for the trained responder, where material characteristics are known and no additional PPE is required, are listed below:

- Place all equipment in a secure configuration
- **Seek help** from and **warn** others in the area
- **Stop** the spill if it can be done without risk (e.g., return the container to upright position, close valve, and shut off power)
- **Provide** pertinent information to the STR
- **Secure** any release paths only in an emergency.

11.5.4 Alarms

Alarms and signals are used at the project site and the INEEL Site to notify personnel of abnormal conditions that require a specific response. Responses to these alarms are addressed in general employee training. In addition to the alarms previously described, emergency sirens located throughout the RWMC serve as the primary means for signaling emergency TAKE-COVER or EVACUATION protective actions. To signal site personnel of a project-initiated emergency event, a separate set of emergency signals has been established based on horn blasts (e.g., vehicle). These signals are described in Table 11-3.

Table 11-3. Project internal emergency signals.

Device or Communication Method	Signal and Associated Response
Vehicle horn blasts	**One long blast**—Emergency evacuation, evacuate project site immediately. Proceed in an upwind direction to designated assembly area as specified by STR.
	Two short blasts—Nonemergency evacuation of immediate work area. Proceed to designated assembly area as specified by STR.
	Three long blasts or verbally communicated—All clear, return to project site.

11.5.4.1 Take Cover—Continuous Siren. Radiation or hazardous material releases, weather conditions, or other event or emergency conditions may require that all personnel take cover indoors in the nearest building. A TAKE-COVER protective action may be initiated as part of a broader response to an emergency situation and may precede an evacuation order. The order to TAKE COVER is usually announced by activating the RWMC emergency siren. The signal to take cover is a CONTINUOUS SIREN that can be heard throughout the RWMC area. Remember, STEADY = STAY. However, the order to take cover can also be given by word of mouth, radio, or voice paging system. When ordered to TAKE COVER, project personnel will place the site in a safe condition (as appropriate) and then seek shelter in the project trailer or vehicle (if outside the RWMC facility). Eating, drinking, and smoking are not permitted during take-cover conditions.

11.5.4.2 Total Area Evacuation—Alternating Siren. A total area evacuation is the complete withdrawal of personnel from the project site and the entire RWMC area. The evacuation signal is an ALTERNATING SIREN that can be heard throughout the SDA. Remember, ALTERNATE = EVACUATE. A single long blast of the vehicle horn serves as the project's alternate emergency evacuation alarm. However, the order to evacuate also can be given by word of mouth, radio, or voice paging system. When ordered to EVACUATE, project personnel will place the site in a safe condition (as appropriate) and then proceed along the specified evacuation route to the designated assembly area or as directed by the emergency coordinator.

For total area evacuations, the RWMC command post is activated, and all personnel will gather at the primary RWMC evacuation assembly area or the location designated by the emergency coordinator. The FTL or trained alternate will then complete the personnel accountability using the attendance log. In this situation, the project area warden reports the result of the accountability process to the RWMC emergency coordinator.

11.5.4.3 Local Area Evacuation—Vehicle Horn Blast. A local area evacuation is the complete withdrawal of personnel from the project site, but it does not require the complete evacuation of the entire RWMC or INEEL area. A single long horn blast (vehicle) will serve as the project's primary emergency evacuation signal (as listed on Table 11-3). However, the order to evacuate also can be given by word of mouth, radio, or voice paging system. When ordered to evacuate the project site, personnel will place the site in a safe condition (as appropriate) and then proceed along the specified evacuation route to the assembly area designated for local area evacuations or as directed by the FTL. Eating, drinking, and smoking are not permitted during emergency evacuations.

11.5.5 Personnel Accountability and Area Warden

Project personnel are required to evacuate the site in response to TAKE COVER, EVACUATION, and local evacuation alarms. In each case, the STR (or trained designee) will account for the people present on the site at the time the alarm was initiated. The STR (or trained alternate) serves as the area warden for the project and completes the personnel accountability (following positive sweeps of the project site) based on the attendance log. The results of this accountability will then be communicated to the STR for reporting to the RWMC shift supervisor or emergency coordinator (if the command post has been formed).

11.5.6 Notifications

As directed by the office of the U.S. Secretary of Energy, the RWMC operations director is responsible for immediately notifying the DOE and local off-Site agencies of all significant abnormal events that occur at the RWMC. This duty is in addition to the notification requirements established in INEEL procedures for events that are categorized as emergencies or unusual occurrences. For this reason,

the project will immediately report all abnormal events that occur on the project site to the RWMC shift supervisor and to the WCC. The WCC will in turn notify the appropriate INEEL emergency response resources and other INEEL facilities as appropriate. The RWMC shift supervisor and the WCC share the responsibility for notifying the RWMC facility manager, emergency coordinator, and area director (as appropriate). Normally the STR is responsible for making the event notifications described above. Additional project notification may be made by the STR. The emergency coordinator is the single POC between the project and the INEEL ERO and off-Site personnel or agencies. The emergency coordinator will make all off-Site notifications and respond to all media requests.

11.5.7 Evacuation Assembly Areas and Central Facilities Area Medical Facility

The RWMC maintains primary and secondary evacuation assembly areas (see Figure 11-1). These routes may be used in response to a total RWMC area evacuation as directed by the emergency coordinator. Copies of the evacuation assembly areas and the CFA-1612 medical facility route (see Figure 11-2) will be posted at the project site in the project administrative trailer.

11.6 Reentry and Recovery

11.6.1 Reentry

During an emergency response, it is sometimes necessary to reenter the scene of the event. Reasons for performing a reentry may include:

- Personnel search and rescues
- Medical first-aid responses
- Safe shutdown actions
- Mitigating actions
- Evaluating and preparing damage reports
- Radiation or hazardous material surveys.

Reentries will be carefully planned to ensure that personnel are protected from harm and to prevent initiating another emergency event. Reentry planning is undertaken as a graded approach depending on the nature of the initiating event.

11.6.2 Recovery

After the initial corrective actions have been taken and effective control established, response efforts will shift toward recovery. Recovery is the process of assessing postevent and postemergency conditions and developing a plan for returning to preevent and preemergency conditions, when possible, and following the plan to completion. The emergency coordinator and emergency action manager are responsible for determining when an emergency situation is sufficiently stable to terminate the emergency and enter the recovery phase. The project manager, with concurrence from the RWMC site area director, will appoint the recovery manager.

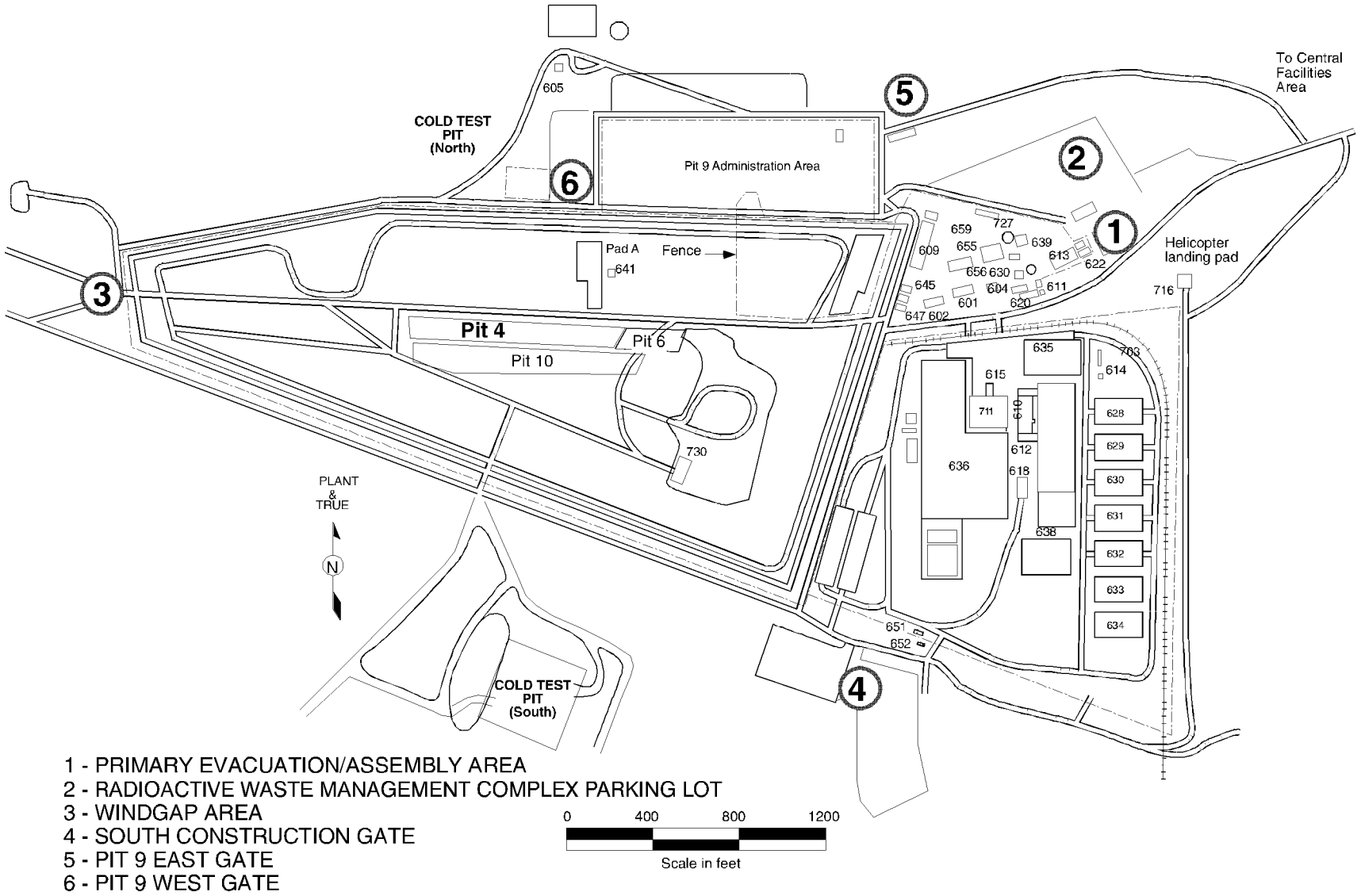

Figure 11-1. Radioactive Waste Management Complex primary and secondary evacuation assembly areas.

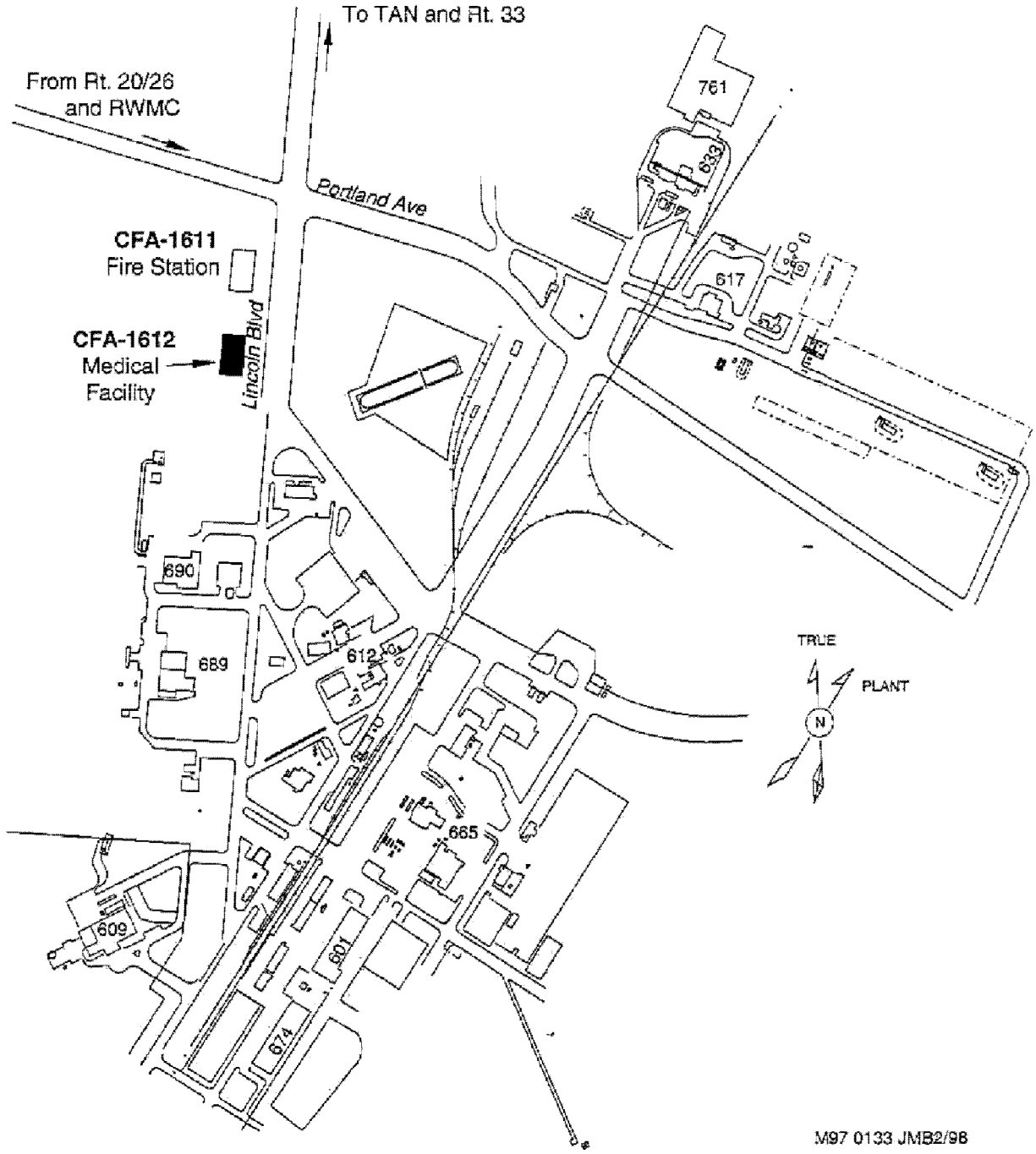

Figure 11-2. Map showing the route to the nearest medical facility (CFA-1612).

11.7 Critique of Response and Follow-up

A review and critique will be conducted following all emergency events, drills, and exercises at the INEEL. In some cases, an investigation may be required before commencing recovery actions. For this reason, care should be exercised to preserve evidence when appropriate.

11.8 Telephone and Radio Contact Reference List

A list of the POCs for the project will be provided to the RWMC shift supervisor. This list will include, as a minimum, the names and telephone numbers for the following personnel:

- Project manager
- Project engineer
- RWMC construction supervisor
- RWMC construction STR
- Construction management safety engineer
- RWMC safety engineer
- Construction IH
- RWMC IH
- RWMC ES&H manager
- RWMC RadCon manager
- RWMC RadCon engineer
- Subcontractor superintendent
- Subcontractor HSO.

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